CLASSIFICATION OF POTENTIAL AGRICULTURAL SUB SECTOR IN SAMBAS REGENCY PROVINCE THROUGH LOCATION QUOTIENT (LQ) APPROACH AND KLASSEN TYPOLOGY

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Abstract

The role of agriculture is very important in the economy, this is because many people work in the agricultural sector. The development of the agricultural sector is a key element in accelerating the creation of development goals and the fulfillment of food for the community. As the main sector in the economic activities of a region. it also functions in improving the economy and national development.

This study aims to analyze the leading agricultural sub-sector in Sambas Regency, to analyze the agricultural sub-sector that can be developed in Sambas Regency and to analyze the description of Klassen Typology in Sambas Regency. This study uses secondary data for five years, with analytical methods with an approach using Location Quotient (LQ) and Klassen Typology. The results showed that the fisheries sector and the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors were the leading sectors in Sambas Regency, while the fisheries and agriculture, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors could be developed in Sambas Regency. The Klassen typology results show that the fisheries sector is in the prime category which is in quadrant one (advanced and fast growing), the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors are included in the potential category which is included in the second quadrant (developed but depressed) and the forestry sector and logging is included in the growing category which is included in the third quadrant (fast growing).

Keywords: Growth Rate, Contribution, Leading Sector and Potential Sector.

1. Introduction

As an agricultural country where Indonesia has very high natural resources and is enriched with biodiversity, it will make the agricultural sector have a large enough contribution to development. The development of the agricultural sector is a key element in accelerating the creation of development goals and the fulfillment of food for the community. As the main sector in the economic activities of a region, it also functions in improving the economy and national development. There is considerable potential in West Kalimantan in the development of the agricultural sector. Sambas Regency is one of several regencies in West Kalimantan which has enormous potential in the development of the agricultural sector. Economic development in Sambas Regency is carried out in an effort to find superior agricultural sub-sectors and have a contribution. This can be seen from the mainstay sector which can be seen from the contribution of each sector to the GRDP, thus it can be seen from these values which one has the greater contribution.

Table 1. Contribution of the Agricultural Sub-Sector to the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sambas Regency on the Basis of Constant Prices by Business Field in 2015 – 2019 (Percent)

Sub Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average
Agriculture. Livestock. Hunting and Agricultural Services.	28.98	28.71	28.95	29.31	27.60	28.71
a. Crops	5.33	5.19	5.03	5.32	6.82	5.54
b. Horticultural Plants	7.74	7.78	8.07	8.14	8.02	7.95
c. Plantation crops	13.32	13.19	13.40	13.39	11.58	12.98
d. farm	2.30	2.27	2.19	2.18	1.96	2.18
e. Agricultural and Hunting Services	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.26
Forestry and Logging	0.59	0.61	0.59	0.55	0.52	0.57
Fishery	4.65	4.68	4.58	4.58	4.33	4.56

Sumber: BPS Kalbar. 2021

The contribution of agriculture, livestock, hunting and agricultural services in Sambas Regency has the largest contribution of 28.71%, while the smallest contribution is the forestry and logging sector. which is 0.57%. To increase development in Sambas Regency, it is possible to use an economic development strategy based on the agricultural sector. This is because the agricultural sector is the largest sector in contributing to the GRDP of Sambas Regency. So for regional development that must be in accordance with the potential of the area.

Then the implementation of regional development must be in accordance with the potential that exists in the area and if in carrying out regional development it is not in accordance with the existing potential then the management of regional development will be not optimal. This will impede the process of regional economic growth.

In the sub-sector of agriculture. animal husbandry, hunting and agricultural services, the largest contribution is plantation crops of 12.98% and the smallest contribution is agricultural services and hunting of 0.26%. With the size of the contribution in each sector, this is the result of planning and growth that has been carried out in the area.

The agricultural sector is the largest economic sector that touches the lives of many people. this is because of its role as the largest absorber of labor for that the agricultural sector must be developed in every activity. Agricultural development policies in Sambas Regency need to be focused on all cross-components of input, process and overall output. In this case, the process of selecting and determining agricultural priorities that can support general policies and utilize resources and technology optimally in Sambas Regency is carried out.

The greater the contribution given by each sector to the GRDP, it will increase the economic growth of a region which is headed for a better direction. Therefore, in developing the potential of the agricultural sub-sector in Sambas Regency, it must be a top priority to be developed in carrying out the regional economic development. In Sambas Regency. agriculture gets a very high priority and development that produces agricultural technology will be able to benefit the farmers. namely:

a. Increase farmers' income through the application of developed technology. This technology can increase production directly as well as superior varieties or can reduce production costs such as planting methods and pest control.
b. Increasing production means providing food and higher quality as well as raw materials for industry and export of agricultural products
c. Increase demand for sharing inputs such as seeds. Fertilizers, medicines, credit and equipment so as to create jobs in the supporting sector and other service providers.

For the application of agricultural technology which is very dependent on the conditions of the area in this case the soil and climate in each region will be different as well as socio-economic conditions, markets and infrastructure which vary greatly in each region. The following is data on the growth rate of the agricultural sub-sector to the GRDP of Sambas Regency in 2015 - 2019 as follows.

Table 2. Growth Rate of Agricultural Sub-Sector Against Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sambas Regency on the Basis of Constant Prices by Business Field in 2015 – 2019 (Percent)

Sub Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average
Agriculture. Livestock. Hunting and Agricultural Services.	3.31	4.25	6.01	6.42	6.02	5.20
a. Crops	-5.64	2.50	1.78	11.29	5.74	3.13
b. Horticultural Plants	9.76	5.80	8.93	6.09	5.13	7.14
c. Plantation crops	3.38	4.16	6.80	5.05	6.88	5.25
d. Farm	4.80	3.97	1.24	4.80	5.10	3.98
e. Agricultural and Hunting Services	6.71	1.80	4.18	6.29	3.43	4.48
Forestry and Logging	-2.92	7.92	1.73	-1.84	-1.69	0.64
Fishery	1.85	6.09	2.84	1.19	4.19	3.23

Sumber: BPS Kalbar, 2021

The highest average GRDP growth rate in the agricultural sector is agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting and agricultural services at 5.20%, while the lowest agricultural sector is in the forestry and woodworking sector at 0.64%. The development of the agricultural sector in Sambas Regency is carried out to increase food self-sufficiency from the sub-sectors of horticultural crops, food crops, plantation crops, agricultural services and hunting, livestock and fisheries, this can be achieved through extensification, intensification and diversification activities. In terms of regional development, it is adjusted to the potential of the area so that the utilization of resources will be more optimal. Therefore, economic growth in the area will be in a better direction.

Based on research data. to identify and analyze the leading agricultural sub-sectors in Sambas Regency, to identify and analyze the agricultural sub-sectors that can be developed in Sambas Regency, to identify and analyze the description of the Klassen Typology of Sambas Regency.

2. Library Review

Jhingan (2000) economic development is a long-term increase in the ability of a country to provide more types of economic goods to its population. This capability grows in accordance with technological advances and the necessary institutional and ideological adjustments.

Tarigan (2005), this theory states that the main determinant of economic growth in a region is the direct relationship of demand for goods and services from outside the region. This model is based on external demand not internal so that there will be a very high dependence on global forces. According to Swastha (2002) the factor that influences regional growth is location. This statement makes sense when associated with the development of industrial estates, namely the tendency of a company to minimize its costs by choosing a location that maximizes its opportunities to approach the market.

According to Todaro (2011) there are three most important components in economic growth as follows:

a. Capital accumulation. includes all new investments in land. physical equipment and human resources through improving health, education and job skills.
b. Population and labor force growth. i.e. increasing population causes a growth in the labor force. A large number of labor force means a lot of productive workers, a large population as a whole will increase the size of the domestic market
c. Technological capabilities enhance the application of new scientific knowledge. in the form of findings and innovations, with respect to physical capital and human capital.

According to Boediono (2012) briefly stated that economic growth is the process of increasing output per capita in the long term. There are three aspects of economic growth, namely the first aspect of the process of economic growth is a process. not an economic picture at a time. Therefore. it can be seen the dynamic aspects of an economy, namely how an economy develops or changes from time to time.

According to Sukirno (2008), economic growth increases the capacity of the economy to produce goods and services. Economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity in a certain period generates additional income for the community. Economic activity is basically a process used by several factors of production to produce output so that in this process the economy can produce a flow of remuneration for production factors owned by the community. Economic growth is expected to increase people's income as owners of production factors.

According to Adam Smith in Sukirno (2008), economic growth is a combination process between population growth and technological progress. Then according to David Ricardo that economic growth is a tug-of-war between two forces. namely "The Law of diminishing returns" and technological progress.

The role of the agricultural sector is very important in improving people's welfare. the agricultural sector is a concept of national income according to business fields and production sectors. According to Mosher in Soekartawi (2003) agricultural development cannot be separated from the use of new technology considering the dynamics of changing consumer preferences for rapidly changing agricultural products.

Agricultural development of a region is a change in agriculture that can contribute, agricultural development carried out by the government to encourage economic progress and to increase people's income because the majority of the poor live in the agricultural sector.

3. Method

This research is descriptive quantitative because it only describes conditions and events based on facts and data and then analyzed. This research was conducted in Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan Province. The data used is secondary data obtained from BPS West Kalimantan. The analysis used in this research is Location Quotient (LQ) and Klassen Typology Analysis.

Location Quotient (LQ) is an analytical tool used to measure regional economic base and non-base performance. LQ is a method for calculating the relative comparison of the value added contribution of a sector in an area (regency/city) to the value added contribution of the sector concerned on a provincial or national scale. Location Qoutien (LQ) analysis is an indirect approach used to determine whether the sector is a basic sector or a non-base sector. LQ will give an indication of the ability of a region to produce a commodity, in the sense that it has the potential to supply to other regions. bring in from other regions or is in a balanced state.

The LQ formula according to Arsyad is as follows:

$$LQ_{ij} = \frac{Y_{ij}/Y_j}{Y_i/Y}$$

Information:

LQij: Coefficient location Quotient

Yij: GRDP of the Agricultural Sub-Sector of Sambas Regency

Yj: GRDP of Sambas Regency

Yi: GRDP of Agriculture Sub-Sector of West Kalimantan Province

Y: GRDP of West Kalimantan Province

The structure of the LQ formulation provides several values as follows:

a. LQ is greater than 1 (LQ > 1)

   This means that the production of the commodity is a basic sector, meaning that the production of the commodity in question has exceeded the consumption needs of the area where the commodity is produced and the excess can be sold outside the region.

b. LQ equals 1 (LQ = 1)

   This means that the production of the commodity in question is only sufficient for the needs of the local area.

c. LQ is less than 1 (LQ < 1)

This means that the production of these commodities is not sufficient

According to Widodo (2006). one of the methods to analyze the leading sectors is the Klasen Typology method with the following categories.

Table 3. Klassen Typology Diagram

growth rate contribution	Grow fast/tall $R_{ij} \geq R_{in}$	Slow/medium growth $R_{ij} \leq R_{in}$
$K_{ij} \geq K_{in}$	Quadrant I PRIMA	Quadrant II POTENTIAL
$K_{ij} \leq K_{in}$	Quadrant III DEVELOP	Quadrant IV BACKWARD

Source: Processed Data.

Information:

Rij = GRDP growth rate of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency

Rin = GRDP growth rate of the Agriculture sub-sector of West Kalimantan Province

Kij = Contribution of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency

Kin = Contribution of the agricultural sub-sector of West Kalimantan Province

4. Results

To achieve development. it is necessary to determine the leading sector or sub-sector that will be able to become the leading sector/sub-sector that will become the mainstay sector/sub-sector, then the approach using Location Quotient (LQ) will be used to determine the potential agricultural sector in the Regency Sambas. Determination in a region to be a superior commodity with the consideration that it is able to compete sustainably with other regions in producing the same commodity.

The LQ value can show a comparison of the ability of an area to produce an agricultural commodity compared to regional agricultural commodity production. With the LQ value, it can be seen the ability of an area to produce a commodity and can describe the advantages of Sambas Regency. So a sectoral approach is needed in an effort to detect leading sectors in Sambas Regency. To find out the results of the basic agricultural sub-sector which will become the sector's capability. To achieve development results, it will determine the leading sector or sub-sector that will become the mainstay sector or sub-sector of an area with a Location Quotient (LQ) calculation approach. The calculation results obtained the LQ value of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency for five years from 2015 - 2019. The following table describes the calculation of the Location Quotient (LQ) results as follows.

Table 4. Calculation Results of Location Quotient (LQ) in the Agricultural Sector in Sambas Regency in 2015 – 2019 (Percent)

Sub Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average
Agriculture. Livestock. Hunting and Agricultural Services.	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.47
a. Crops	1.79	1.69	1.60	1.60	1.64	1.66
b. Horticultural Plants	4.45	4.55	4.00	3.91	3.91	4.16
c. Plantation crops	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.09	1.11
d. farm	0.99	1.00	0.66	0.97	0.10	0.74
e. Agricultural and Hunting Services	0.88	0.87	0.98	0.9	0.9	0.91
Forestry and Logging	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.41
Fishery	2.72	2.80	2.79	2.72	2.74	2.75

Source: Processed Data.

Table 4 can be seen that in general the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services (1.47) and fisheries (2.75) sectors in Sambas Regency in 2015 – 2019 have an average Location Quotient (LQ) value greater than one, it can be said that the sector has the advantage to be developed and is able to meet the needs of its own region and some can be exported to other regions because of the production surplus.

Meanwhile, the forestry and logging sector (0.41) has an average Location Quotient (LQ) value of less than one. This shows that the sector is non-basic, meaning that agricultural commodities in Sambas Regency, especially the forestry and logging sectors, cannot meet their own needs. So to meet the needs of the forestry and logging sector, Sambas Regency must import from other regions and need special attention.

For the value of Location Quotient (LQ) in 2015 – 2019 sub-sector of food crops (1.66), horticultural crops (4.16) and plantation crops (1.11) which has an LQ value greater than one, it can be said that the sub-sector These have advantages and can be developed and are able to meet the needs of their own regions for agriculture and hunting (0.91). The LQ value is smaller than one, this indicates that the sub-sector cannot meet its own needs, so external supplies are needed to meet these needs.

In 2015 - 2019 the fishery sector had the highest Location Quotient (LQ) value with an average of 2.75, when viewed from the contribution made by the fishery sector in 2019 of 4.33 percent to the agricultural sector in Sambas Regency, which was higher than with the contribution given by the fisheries sector in West Kalimantan Province in 2019 of 1.46 percent so that the fishery sector is the base sector or leading sector in Sambas Regency. The agriculture, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors in 2015 – 2019 had the second highest Location Quotient (LQ) value after the fisheries sector. The agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors have an average value of 1.47, the contribution made by the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sector to agriculture in Sambas Regency in 2019 was 27.60 percent, higher than the contribution made by the agricultural sector. given by the agricultural sector in West Kalimantan Province by 17.49 percent. This is what makes the LQ value more

than one so that the fisheries and agriculture, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors are the basic sectors or leading sectors.

While the agricultural sector in 2015 – 2019 which has an LQ value below one, namely forestry and logging is worth 0.41. Where the contribution made by the sector to the agricultural sector in Sambas Regency in 2019 was 0.52 percent smaller than the contribution made by the forestry and logging sector in West Kalimantan Province of 1.13 percent. For this reason, what makes the LQ value of the forestry and logging sector smaller than one, it can be said that the forestry and logging sector is a non-base sector or is not a leading sector so that Sambas Regency needs to include these commodities from other regions.

To measure the Klassen typology of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency, two indicators are used. namely the GRDP growth rate of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan Province, then the contribution of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan Province. Based on these two indicators, the average growth rate of Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan Province as well as the average contribution of Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan Province, it can be seen that the Klassen typology description can be seen. The following is data on the average GRDP growth rate of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency in 2015 - 2019.

Table 5. Average GRDP Growth Rate for Agriculture Sub-Sector in Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan Province in 2015 – 2019 (Percent)

No.	Sub Sector	Kabupaten Sambas	Kalimantan Barat
1.	Agriculture. Livestock. Hunting and Agricultural Services.	5.20	5.67
	a. Crops	3.13	5.17
	b. Horticultural Plants	7.14	3.93
	c. Plantation crops	5.25	5.99
	d. Farm	3.98	6.59
	e. Agricultural and Hunting Services	4.48	5.08
2.	Forestry and Logging	0.64	-0.24
3.	Fishery	3.23	3.10

Source: Processed Data.

The highest average growth rate of GRDP in the agricultural sub-sector in Sambas Regency in 2015 – 2019 is the agriculture, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sector with a value of 5.20 percent. while the lowest average growth rate is the forestry sector and logging the value of 0.64 percent. Likewise, the highest average GRDP growth rate for the agricultural sub-sector of West Kalimantan Province in 2015 – 2019 is the agriculture, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sector with a value of 5.67 percent. while the lowest is forestry and logging with a value of -0.24 percent. It can be said that Sambas Regency has its own capabilities in its economy, especially in the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors, the growth of this sector is faster than other sub-sectors. This faster growth must be responded wisely by the

government of Sambas Regency to ensure that the sector provides special assistance and maintains growth so that it can contribute to Sambas Regency's regional income, as well as the average growth rate of the agricultura, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors, in West Kalimantan Province faster than the same sector in Sambas Regency.

The following is data on the average contribution of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan Province in 2015 - 2019 as follows.

Table 6. Average Contribution of the Agricultural Sub-Sector of Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan Province in 2015 – 2019 (Percent)

No.	Sub Sector	Kabupaten Sambas	Kalimantan Barat
1.	Agriculture. Livestock. Hunting and Agricultural Services.	28.71	19.27
	a. Crops	5.54	3.16
	b. Horticultural Plants	7.95	1.77
	c. Plantation crops	12.98	11.60
	d. Farm	2.18	2.21
	e. Agricultural and Hunting Services	0.26	0.30
2.	Forestry and Logging	0.57	1.37
3.	Fishery	4.53	1.62

Source: Processed Data.

The average contribution of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency in 2015 - 2019 was the highest in the agriculture. livestock. hunting and agricultural services sector by 28.71 percent. while the lowest average contribution from forestry and logging was 0.57 percent. Likewise, the average contribution of the agricultural sub-sector of West Kalimantan Province in 2015 - 2019 the highest contribution was agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting and agricultural services by 19.27 percent and the lowest average contribution of the agricultural sector was forestry and logging by 1.37 percent. This is due to the increasing contribution of the agricultural. livestock. hunting and agricultural services sectors due to the success of government programs that will make the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors the leading sectors of the region. While the forestry and logging sectors have the lowest contribution, this is because Sambas Regency is relatively small and the rice fields only have a small portion of production forest. The following table shows the results of the Klassen Typology calculation as follows.

Table 7. Klassen Typology Calculation Results (Percent)

No.	Sub Sector	Rij	Rin	Kij	Kin
1.	Agriculture. Livestock. Hunting and Agricultural Services.	5.20	5.67	28.71	19.27
	a. Crops	3.13	5.17	5.54	3.16
	b. Horticultural Plants	7.14	3.93	7.95	1.77
	c. Plantation crops	5.25	5.99	12.98	11.60
	d. farm	3.98	6.59	2.18	2.21
	e. Agricultural and Hunting Services	4.48	5.08	0.26	0.30
2.	Forestry and Logging	0.64	-0.24	0.57	1.37
3.	Fishery	3.23	3.10	4.53	1.62

Source: Processed Data.

Table 7 shows the growth rate and contribution of the agricultural sub-sector in Sambas Regency then this can be classified in the Klassen Typology.

Table 8. Classification of Klassen Typology of Agricultural Sub-Sector

growth rate contribution	Grow fast/tall Rij ≥ Rin	Slow/medium growth Rij ≤ Rin
Kij ≥ Kin	Quadrant I PRIMA Fishery	Quadrant II POTENTIAL Agriculture. Livestock. Hunting and Agricultural Services
Kij ≤ Kin	Quadrant III DEVELOP Forestry and Logging	Quadrant IV BACKWARD

Source: Processed Data.

In Table 8 it can be seen that the results of the Klassen typology of the agricultural sub-sector of Sambas Regency are as follows:

1. The fisheries sector is located in the first quadrant which is the prima sector (a fast-growing and fast-growing area) this is because the growth rate of the fisheries sector in Sambas Regency is higher than the growth rate of fisheries in West Kalimantan Province. Then the contribution of the fisheries sector in Sambas Regency is higher than the fisheries sector in West Kalimantan Province. In order to maintain the fishery sector in a prime position, the growth rate and contribution of the fisheries sector in Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan Province must be maintained so that there is no decline in the rate of agricultural growth and the contribution of the fisheries sector in Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan Province. In order to avoid a decline in the fisheries sector, the government must intervene to provide fish feed subsidies to fishermen, provide counseling to fishermen by introducing new technology

in catching fish and ensure good marketing for fishermen so that people will feel cared for by the government.

2. The agricultural sector, livestock, hunting for agricultural services funds which are located in the second quadrant are potential sectors (fast developing areas) this is because the growth rate in the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors in Sambas Regency is lower than the growth rate of the same sector in West Kalimantan Province. Then the contribution of the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sector in Sambas Regency is higher than the contribution given by the same sector in West Kalimantan Province. As for the potential agricultural sector, namely the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sector in order to increase to become a prime agricultural sector, the agricultural, Livestock, hunting and agricultural services sector is by increasing fertilizer subsidies to small farmers. improving irrigation channels, increasing livestock production. increase farmers' resources and increase people's purchasing power. So that with this increase, the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors will more quickly enter the Prima agricultural sector.

3. The forestry and logging sector is located in the third quadrant, which is a developing sector (developed but depressed area). This is because the growth rate of the forestry and logging sector in Sambas Regency is higher than the growth rate of forestry and logging in West Kalimantan Province. Then the contribution of the forestry and logging sector in Sambas Regency is lower than the contribution of the forestry and logging sector in West Kalimantan Province. As for the forestry sector and logging to become a potential sector, by increasing the contribution of the forestry and logging sector to the growth rate of Sambas Regency, by means of regular logging, increasing production, reforestation and rehabilitation of critical land. so that it can become a potential agricultural sector.

5. Conclusion

The fisheries sector and the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors are the mainstays in Sambas Regency through the Location Quotient (LQ) approach. it can be said that these two sectors meet the needs in the Sambas Regency area and can also meet the needs outside the region, Sambas Regency.

The fisheries sector and the agricultural, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors that can be developed in the Sambas Regency area, this is because the fisheries sector that can be developed such as freshwater fisheries, cages and ponds, fishing is still traditional so that it will affect the results obtained, can be by fishermen. While the agricultural sector, livestock, hunting and agricultural services can be developed this is because the agricultural sector. livestock. hunting and agricultural services as the largest provider and absorber of labor so as to create jobs and reduce unemployment.

Through the Klassen Typology approach, the fishery sector is in the Prima category and is in quadrant one (advanced and fast growing). while the agriculture, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors are in the potential category and are in the second quadrant (advanced but depressed). then the forestry and logging sector which is included in the developing category and enters the third quadrant (fast growing).

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